

# POTATO-GROWING CONTEST IS NEXT; FULL ANNOUNCEMENT OF DETAILS MADE

## RULES FOR IRISH AND SWEET POTATO CONTEST, KEEP THEM FROM REFERENCE

### HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN POTATO CONTEST

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS

##### 1. Varieties in Contest

There will be two varieties of seeds given out for the contest: The Madeira sweet potato, grown from seed, and the Hamakua Hybrid Irish potato, grown from seed.

##### 2. Applications

Each applicant for entry must make application in writing, for the necessary seeds, to Ken C. Bryan, secretary of the contest, Honolulu, on or before Monday, April 23, 1917. The seeds will be those applied for where we have sufficient seeds. As there is a shortage of some seeds it may not be possible to comply with all wishes as to the varieties that will be sent.

The applications should contain the following information:

Which variety of potato is preferred, sweet or white?  
What school the pupil attends, the grade and the age of the pupil.  
Applications for Irish potato should be endorsed by the principal.

##### 3. Planting

All plantings must be in the ground not later than May 1, 1917.

##### 4. Prizes

There will be two sets of prizes, consisting of first prize, \$7.50; second prize, \$5; and third prize, \$3—one set for the sweet potatoes and one set for the white potatoes. The prizes will be the same in each set.

##### 5. Disposal of Potatoes

At the conclusion of the contest the white potatoes must be sent to the U. S. experiment station not earlier than August 1 and not later than August 31. The sweet potatoes, which will not mature for at least two months later, may be weighed and certified by the principal of the school.

##### 6. U. S. Station to Buy

It should be clearly understood that the United States experiment station has the right to buy one-half of all the white potatoes raised in this contest, and will pay a price well above the market value; the price to be determined later.

##### 7. Instructions

Instructions for planting both varieties of potatoes will be found in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin in another column today and the next edition of the Educational Review.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUTSIDE ISLANDS

Owing to shortage of seed for Hamakua Hybrid Irish potato, it is impossible to open this contest to all the outside islands wishing to contest in the Madeira sweet potato competition should notify the Star-Bulletin at once, and if enough applications have been received, another contest will be launched.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING HAMAKUA HYBRID IRISH POTATOES

#### SOIL

A slightly moist, deep, medium loam or silty soil, rich in organic matter, is best for potato culture. The ordinary garden soil which has grown other crops is pretty sure to give a fair crop of potatoes. If the soil is heavy and stiff it will be well to dig a trench on each side of the row but three or four feet away from the row so as to provide for drainage when it rains. A little stable manure worked into the ground will increase the yield and will also make the soil easier to work. The manure, however, should be worked into the soil some months before planting the potatoes and if soil is not available that has had an application of manure it will be well to get some well rotted manure which looks almost like soil. This can be worked into the soil about a pound in each hill. Too much manure will make the potato all go to tops.

#### THE HAMAKUA HYBRID POTATO

The ordinary potatoes are very apt to be affected with disease such as "blight" and "wilt," but this new potato developed in the Hamakua district of Hawaii by Yamamoto has been found to be much less affected by disease than the ordinary varieties. The potato started from a single plant and as yet the supply of these potatoes is very limited. It is therefore of utmost importance that every potato be made to produce the greatest number of potatoes that is possible under our conditions. It is planned to supply each potato club contestant with ten eyes of this new potato as long as the supply lasts. The potato has been cooked and has been found very satisfactory. No more should be cooked until the stock has been greatly increased as every potato destroyed now means a bushel of potatoes a year from now when no potatoes from the mainland may be procurable.

#### PLANTING THE POTATO EYES

In order to make the conditions of the contest as nearly uniform as possible it is planned to provide each contestant with ten potato eyes already cut. These should be planted in thoroughly prepared ground at a depth of about two inches. One eye only should be placed in a hill and the hills should be 18 inches apart. As there will be only 10 hills it is not likely that there will be more than one row, but if more than one row is necessary the rows should be 30 inches apart. The soil should be lightly stirred on the surface twice a week. The plants will not need to be hilled up until they are six inches high. Care

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING MADEIRA SWEET POTATOES

#### SOIL

The best soil for sweet potato is a porous, sandy loam. Many of our soils near the seashore, where old beach sand has been converted into soil by the accumulation of vegetable matter, are well adapted for this purpose. Any loam, however, will be satisfactory. Heavy clay or adobe-like soil should be avoided.

#### PLANTING

Sweet potatoes are generally planted from cuttings, with or without roots. They strike root very rapidly. Cuttings of the Madeira variety are to be provided by the U. S. experiment station for this contest. Throw up the soil in furrows or hills and place one cutting at each hill, burying about one-half of the cutting horizontally in the ground, about three or four inches beneath the surface of the hill or ridge. The cuttings should be about two feet

### AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness, nor ringing in the head. Remember, there is only one "Bromo Quinine." The signature of Dr. W. G. Grove is on each box.

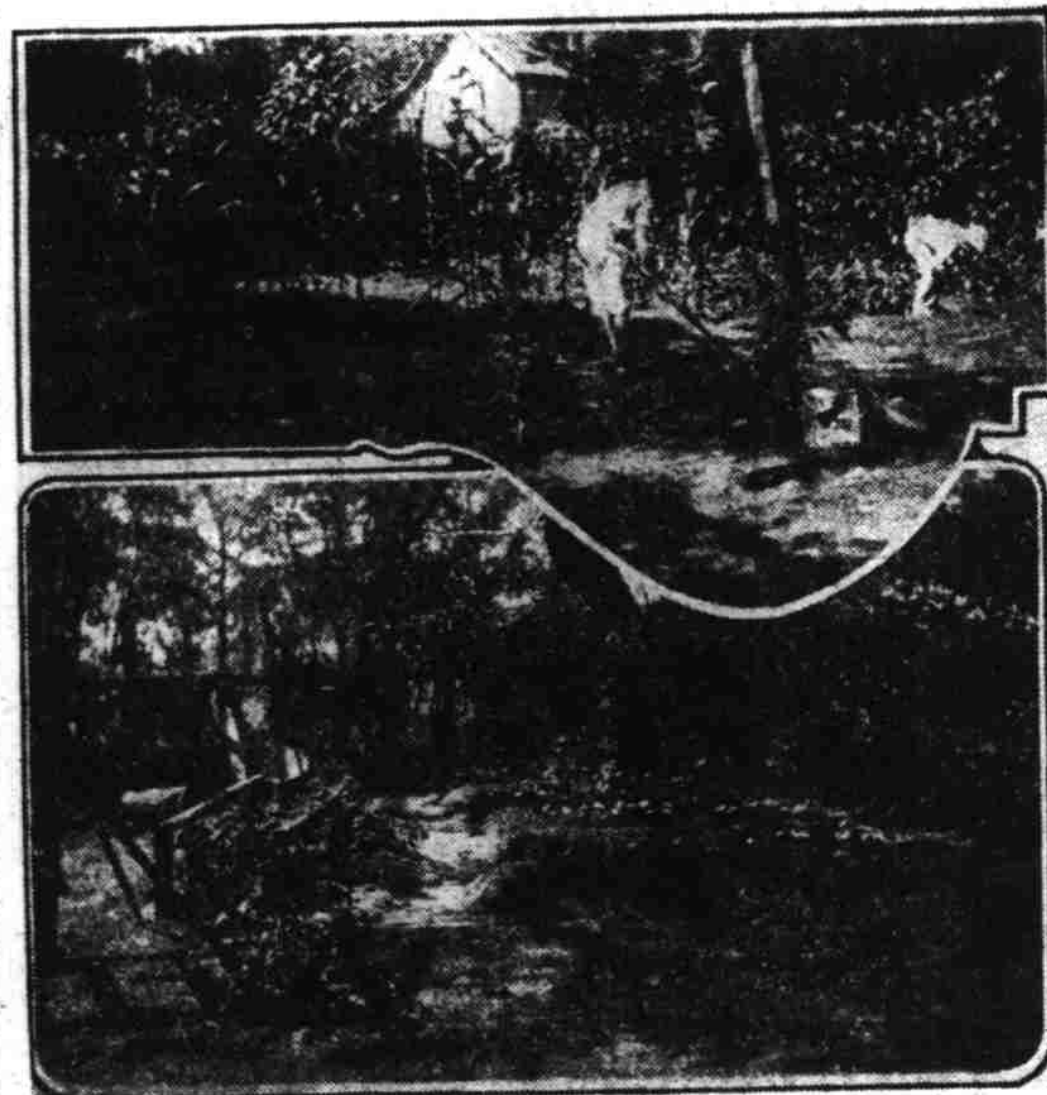
## Papaikou Pupils Learn Gardening and Marketing as Result of 1917 Contest



### SAICHI OSAKI OF KOLOA TELLS OF HIS GARDEN

Koloa, Kauai, April 10, 1917.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Dear Sir:—I have a home garden and it is about 10 by 12. I think my soil is very rich. The seeds I planted are cabbage, lettuce and corn. They are growing very well. The lettuce is about half inches high. I think this is all about to tell you today.  
Yours truly,  
SAICHI OSAKI.

## Two Waimea, Kauai, Home Gardens



Here are two good home gardens at Waimea, Kauai, made by industrious young farmers. Above is the garden of Henry Weber. Below is that of William Ecmke. Both are so successful that they will continue next year.

## PAAULO TELLS LESSONS LEARNED IN 1917 SCHOOL GARDEN CONTEST

Paaulo, Hawaii, is one of the schools which has answered promptly and interestingly in response to the question, "What has the gardening contest taught you?" Here are some of the answers:

Paaulo, Hawaii, April 9, 1917.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: I am writing you these few lines just to let you know what I learned about gardening. I learned how to dig a garden well, how to take care of the plants and also how to hunt bugs on the plants. I know what things are best to plant. If there is another contest next year I will plant as follows: Japanese cabbage, head cabbage, radishes and lettuce, but not onions.  
Yours truly,  
JOE NARCISE.

Sir: We have learned that it is a very hard work to lay out an important garden. We now know all the good vegetables that can be raised in our garden and all the insects that are destroying our vegetables.  
We have learned that radish, Japanese cabbage, head cabbage, carrots, onions, beets and lettuce are good to raise in our plots.  
We now learned a great lesson from our teacher, Mrs. Cliffe, how to lay out a splendid garden.  
Yours truly,  
SAM R. HAINA.

Sir: Mrs. Cliffe told us to clean

our garden. I have learned about our garden. Mrs. Cliffe showed us how to plant the seeds. Mrs. Cliffe also told us to kill all the bugs. Because they were eating our vegetables. If we were at home the worms would eat our vegetables. We are trying very hard to get the prize.  
We are cleaning the grass around our garden. We worked hard for the prize. Nothing more to say.  
Yours truly,  
JOSEPH GOMES.

Sir: We got help from the manager of Paaulo plantation, Mr. Lidate. He sent men and plowed our garden. After the plowing was done our next move was to clean the garden. We fifth, sixth, seventh grade worked in cleaning garden for about five days. Then the next thing to be done was to divide the garden. This was all done by Mrs. Cliffe and some helpers alone. It was divided into 40 plots. Each 6 feet by 35 feet, containing 210 square feet. Mine was the third from the southwest corner. I began working in my own garden while the rest did theirs. In a few weeks it was ready for seeds to be planted. Therefore on February 17 we seventh and sixth grade planted nine hills of corn, two rows of pole beans. These grew up very soon.

We did not hurry in planting seeds, because we thought that the contests were going to end on May. But it was not right. In February 20 I planted

## KEALAHOU SCHOOL ALERT TO NEED OF AGRICULTURAL WORK IN HAWAII

### Principal Vincent Tells What Has Been Learned in Star-Bulletin Contest

Waialae, Maui, April 2, 1917.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Because the children enjoyed the agricultural work so much and won the second prize in the Star-Bulletin Farm Contest in 1917, we decided to continue our garden work and have done so to this day with the hope of maintaining the interest you have inspired in the hearts of our pupils and to expand the scope of the work by which we may promote prosperity and happiness in our community. As our school is located in the largest farming district in the islands it would be natural to infer that both the children and their parents would take kindly to the work if we could demonstrate to them that by introducing a better seed or a better method of farming the income of the farmers could be materially increased. What we have accomplished in this work has been most gratifying and the following speaks for itself.

#### Onion Achievements

Why we planted onions: For years the Kula farmers have planted small plots to onions but from any seed they happened to purchase in five-cent packets in our local stores and no special variety was even thought of. This spelled failure and the majority of our farmers had come to the conclusion that onions could not be successfully grown in Hawaii. Our school experimented with a number of varieties but did not have much success until a representative from Angler & Musser Company called on us and recommended that we plant Bermudas, which we did. We then succeeded in raising a fair crop and in a remarkably short time. The farmers became enthusiastic and purchased over 50 pounds of seed. They also raised a fine crop but unfortunately what had seemed a most promising crop for Kula was cut short. For lack of proper curing the onions did not keep long and could not stand transportation to Honolulu.

or even to the nearest centers of population. The dealers refused to purchase them and the farmers suffered a severe loss. We planted our present crop for the sole purpose of learning how to cure onions. We propose to do this by following the instructions of Prof. Krauss, the director of our experiment sub-station.

#### Sweet Corn

Why we planted sweet corn: After planting a number of varieties we found that the Oregon Evergreen sweet corn grows to perfection in Kula. Our present crop is being raised for the purpose of improving the strain and testing the effects of different kinds of fertilizers.

#### Peas

Why we planted peas: The ordinary Kula pea is a most inferior article and commands but a small price in our local market and much less in San Francisco. Several tons were recently shipped to the coast and were sold for two cents per pound while the California peas are quoted at six or seven cents per pound. After a number of experiments we found that the Prince Edward pea thrives remarkably well in Kula and some farmers are now raising this variety for commercial purposes. One farmer has recently sold his crop of one acre green on the field for a very satisfactory figure. We are still planting this variety for the purpose of improving the strain. According to the results obtained from our first planting one acre will produce about 3000 pounds of green peas which are worth about 15 cents in the Honolulu market.

#### Red Kidney Beans

Why we planted red kidney beans: The Maui red beans have placed Kula on the map but we have observed that a certain variety of red kidney bean is worth two or three cents more per pound in the San Francisco market than our local product. Unfortunately the variety we have planted does not command the highest price and is not what we wanted but we shall not cease our efforts until we obtain the true type.

Yours respectfully,  
J. VINCENT,  
Prin. Kealahou School.

## WAR STIMULATES KAHUKU GARDENS

Kahuku, Oahu, April 12, 1917.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Our garden crops are nearly all sold by this time. Up to 2 p. m. today we have done business amounting to a little over \$25 from January 2 till today. We have just about \$1.50 worth of vegetables left on the farm. We are starting already to keep up our school farm and have planted nursery beds and by tomorrow all our planting will be completed. Since the war started quite a number of children have made up their minds to go into farming. We have about 70 home gardeners now and expect to have more join us. Do you think we'll be able to have help from you in the way of seeds? If we can get that help for those who are just starting, many more will join our Farmers' Club.

I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
HIDEMICHI TOKIMASA.

### MOLOKAI BOY ANXIOUS TO WORK IN A CONTEST

Kahauna School, Molokai, April 10, 1917.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin,  
Sir: During Easter vacation we were supposed to come to water our school plants if it did not rain, but we had a good rain. This helped the plants very much. The corn is not growing as well as the beans. They are flowering now.

Will you allow me to join the contest, for I have a home garden I have three gardens. One is planted with Irish potatoes and one with sweet potatoes and the other with beans and onions.

I am going to plant tomatoes and large chili peppers now.

Yours truly,  
WM. R. FIGUEIRA,  
Grade V.

### KAHUKU BOY HAS MADE HIS GARDEN PROFITABLE

Kahuku, Oahu, April 3, 1917.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: The judges came here to visit our garden at Kahuku, and they told me that I had a pretty good garden. I dug all my Irish potatoes on the 20th of February and I had 500 pounds out of it, and on the 25th I planted sweet potatoes and beans in place of the Irish potatoes.

Yours truly,  
JOAQUIN DOMINGOS,  
Director Kahuku School Farm.  
P. S. I will send you my weekly report on the 5th of April.  
J. D.

In my garden two long rows of onion, one long row of beets, one long row of radish and one-half row of carrot. These too, soon grew up, but it does not grow so well. Onion especially did not grow, so in the place of onion I planted one-fourth rows of beets, one-fourth rows of radish and all the rest with lettuce on March 15. Because the beets did not grow so well, so I transplanted beets. Mrs. Cliffe told me that she had tried transplanting beets, but it was not good. But I will try.

Yours truly,  
ISHITO FUJINAKA.

**H. K. HOPE**  
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## WAIANAE BOYS DEVELOP BUSINESS OF GARDENING AND SHOW PROFITS

Waialae, April 9, 1917.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: The school garden contest has come to an end. The contest has closed but we are not going to give up garden work. All of the garden boys want to keep on with garden work.

We are trying to do business for ourselves. From farming food is obtained. In order for the plants to grow well the soil must be fertile. The soil may be fertilized by adding manure, decayed vegetable matter and fertilizer. The plants must be cultivated. If there are too many plants growing in one place the plants must be thinned. If the plants are close together they don't grow as well as they should. The insects should be killed. The butterflies are the worst insects. They must be killed. If we do all these things the plants will most likely grow well.

Yours truly,  
SAKAE KAWAMOTO,  
Grade VI.

Sir: Our teacher told us that the school garden contest has closed. We are not sorry because we have been doing garden work for about three years. But we will be sorry if we cannot get a prize. We are not going to give up this garden work. We like it very much.

This term the following vegetables were sold:  
Jan. 6—Beets and carrots, \$4.49

Mar. 6—Chinese cabbages and carrots	.85
Mar. 10—Green onions	.25
Mar. 15—Green onions	.25
Mar. 16—Parsley	.05
Mar. 22—Beets and carrots	.25
Mar. 22—Green onions and parsley	.10
Mar. 23—Beets	.20
Mar. 23—Carrots	.10
Mar. 24—Parsley	.10
Mar. 24—Lettuce	.10
Total	\$6.50

Yours truly,  
MITSUO KIMURA,  
Grade V.

Sir: The school garden contest has closed but we are not going to stop garden work because from gardening or farming food is obtained. Food and everything is very expensive now because of the war and we can save some money by raising some of our food.

For raising good vegetables we must know how to make soil fertile. I make my soil fertile by putting manure, decayed vegetable matter and fertilizer in the garden. I also cultivate the plants to get good crops. Plants must be thinned so that they can get enough room to grow large. Disease and pests must be fought to keep the plants from being destroyed.

Yours truly,  
DAIKICHI ORITA,  
Grade VI.

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